

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

## PRINTING CONTROL APPARATUS AND PRINTING CONTROL METHOD

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5           The present invention relates to a printing control apparatus and printing control method and, more particularly, to a printing control apparatus and printing control method for properly selecting a plurality of printing devices and controlling a printing process.

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

          In recent years, a service called on-demand printing has received a great deal of attention in the field of printing services and printing devices such as a digital  
15   copying apparatus and printer. On-demand printing is not a conventional service such as printing or bookbinding which assumes a large number of printed materials at a print shop, but a service of providing a small number of simple printed materials or booklets within a short time.

20           When an original to be processed by on-demand printing contains both color and monochrome pages, the operator divides the original into pages using a color copying (or printer) apparatus and pages using a monochrome copying (or printer) apparatus. After color and  
25   monochrome pages are printed, the operator rearranges the printed materials in page order, and binds them off-line by a stapler or the like.

At a copying shop or the like, work is complicated because of requests from a plurality of customers. In order to quickly perform work from designation of an output destination to bookbinding, a high-performance apparatus  
5 connected to a plurality of options or many copying apparatuses must be used, or an experienced operator must efficiently distribute pages to apparatuses,

If, however, an experience operator is absent or the user is to print and bind an original containing both color  
10 and monochrome pages at an office or the like, the user cannot determine the type and method of color copying apparatus and those of monochrome copying apparatus in order to achieve efficient work, taking a longer time than expected.

15 Also, an optimal copying apparatus changes depending on the stapling or bookbinding mode or the number of outputs. Even if the copying apparatus has a bookbinding function, the user cannot fully exploit it, and may have to manually bind output results.

20 An optimal copying apparatus may be automatically selected (for example, a high-performance color copying apparatus (printer) is selected for outputting a color original and a high-speed monochrome copying apparatus (printer) is selected for a monochrome original). Even in  
25 this case, if an apparatus arranged apart from the user is selected, an extra process time is taken.

For a large number of pages of a color & monochrome

job or a large number of printed materials (copies), the user must wait till the end of outputting each color or monochrome job near an output copying apparatus.

When different booklets must be parallel-printed at  
5 a copying shop or the like, the process order must be recorded on paper. The occurrence of a plurality of work processes makes the booklet work procedures cumbersome.

Bookbinding of one booklet via various divisional processes in the presence of different paper sheets in one  
10 job, the coexistence of color and monochrome originals, or both cover printing and bookbinding requires printers, copying apparatuses, collators, and bookbinding apparatuses. It is very difficult for an operator other than an experienced operator to process bookbinding by  
15 using these apparatuses simultaneously. As a result, the operator must perform steps one by one inefficiently for a long process time.

When one job is processed using a plurality of printers, the operator may fail to pick up a page processed  
20 by a given printer and omit it.

A shortage of an expandable such as toner or sheets immediately after the start of output leads to wasteful work such as re-setting or replenishment of the expandable or the like.

25 In this manner, an output destination is conventionally selected from a plurality of candidates depending on the subjectivity or knowledge of the user who

executes printing. The efficiency varies depending on the user, and no mechanism which supports complicated work exists. Under the circumstance, an output destination determination system which automatically determines an  
5 output destination by selecting the printing cost per output sheet, the output time, positional information of the printer, or the like is recently examined.

For example, to output a file containing both color and monochrome pages with cost priority, it is preferable  
10 to output color pages by a color printer and monochrome pages by a monochrome printer. However, a conventional output destination determination system cannot realize such distribution even if cost priority is designated.

For the user, the efficiency will be further  
15 increased by a system which automatically searches for one or a plurality of output destinations under a plurality of conditions. However, such technique has not been available yet.

In the presence of a plurality of candidates as a  
20 result of search, if the user can select an output from the candidates, the user operability will improve.

The present invention has been made to overcome the conventional drawbacks, and has as its object to provide a printing control apparatus and printing control method  
25 capable of allowing even an inexperienced operator to efficiently perform a desired printing process by using proper printing devices.

It is more preferable to be able to automatically detect a proper printing device on the basis of the final output form desired by the user and output file information.

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# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the present invention, a printing control apparatus which performs a printing process employing a plurality of printing devices, comprising: printing attribute acquisition means for acquiring an attribute of a printing job to be processed; adaptive environment determination means for obtaining device combinations capable of executing the printing job based on performance information representing at least performance of each of the plurality of printing devices and the acquired attribute of the printing job; and process flow presentation means for presenting process procedures of the printing process by a combination actually used to execute the printing job out of the device combinations.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a printing control method for performing a printing process employing a plurality of printing devices, comprising: a printing attribute acquisition step of acquiring an attribute of a printing job to be processed; an adaptive environment determination step of obtaining device combinations capable of executing the printing job based on performance information representing at least performance of each of the plurality of printing devices

and the acquired attribute of the printing job; and a process flow presentation step of presenting process procedures of the printing process by a combination actually used to execute the printing job out of the device  
5 combinations.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, a computer-readable medium storing program code for causing a computer to execute a method for controlling a printing process employing a plurality of printing  
10 devices, comprising: a printing attribute acquisition step of acquiring an attribute of a printing job to be processed; an adaptive environment determination step of obtaining device combinations capable of executing the printing job based on performance information representing at least  
15 performance of each of the plurality of printing devices and the acquired attribute of the printing job; and a process flow presentation step of presenting process procedures of the printing process by a combination actually used to execute the printing job out of the device  
20 combinations.

According to further aspect of the present invention, a computer program product comprising a computer-readable medium having computer code for controlling a printing process employing a plurality of printing devices, said  
25 product comprising: a printing attribute acquisition process procedure code for acquiring an attribute of a printing job to be processed; an adaptive environment

determination process procedure code for obtaining device combinations capable of executing the printing job based on performance information representing at least performance of each of the plurality of printing devices and the acquired attribute of the printing job; and a process flow presentation process procedure code for presenting process procedures of the printing process by a combination actually used to execute the printing job out of the device combinations.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of the arrangements of a host and MFP according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view for explaining an operation of causing the host shown in Fig. 1 to load a software module recorded on a recording medium;

Fig. 3 is a view showing an example of the memory map of the activated host;

Fig. 4 is a view showing an example of the memory map of a storage medium which stores the software module  
5 according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a view showing an example of a computer network system to which a printing control apparatus according to the present invention can be applied;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view showing an  
10 example of the arrangement of a color MFP which can be used as a device in the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view showing an example of the arrangements of a monochrome MFP and finishing device which can be used as devices in the  
15 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a view showing an example of a printing file selection dialog;

Fig. 9 is a view showing an example of a printing attribute setting dialog;

20 Fig. 10 is a view showing another example of the printing attribute setting dialog;

Figs. 11 to 14 are views showing examples of a layout preview dialog displayed by the host serving as the printing control apparatus according to the embodiment of the  
25 present invention;

Figs. 15 to 18 are views showing examples of an output form preview dialog displayed by the host according to th



embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 19 and 20 are tables showing examples of a printing attribute information table displayed by the host according to the embodiment of the present invention;

5 Figs. 21 and 22 are tables showing examples of a device information table used in the host according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 23 and 24 are views showing examples of an adaptive environment list dialog displayed by the host  
10 according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 25 is a table showing an example of an adaptive environment table generated by the host according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 26 is a table showing an example of a process  
15 flow table generated by the host according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 27 to 30 are views showing examples of a process flow dialog generated and displayed by the host according to the embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 31 is a table showing an example of an event notification destination address table generated by the host according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 32 to 34 are flow charts for explaining a host process according to the embodiment of the present  
25 invention; and

Fig. 35 is a flow chart for explaining a device process according to the embodiment of the present

invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will  
5 now be described in detail in accordance with the  
accompanying drawings.

##### ■(System Configuration)

Fig. 5 is a view showing an example of the overall  
configuration of a computer network system to which a  
10 printing control apparatus according to the present  
invention can be applied.

In Fig. 5, a computer 702a out of computers (702a to  
702d) which are connected to a network (701) and can  
function as the printing control apparatus according to the  
15 present invention is a printer server, and the computers  
702b to 702d are clients. Although not shown, many other  
clients are connected. When any one of the server 702 and  
clients 702b to 702d is referred to without particularly  
specifying it, it will be called a host (702).

20 A monochrome printer (703), monochrome MFPs (Multi  
Function Peripherals) (704a, 704b, and 704c), and color  
MFPs (705 and 706) are further connected to the network  
(701). Although not shown, other devices such as a printer,  
MFP, scanner, and FAX are also connected.

25 Application software which executes so-called DTP  
(Desk Top Publishing) runs in the host (702) to create and  
edit various documents and graphics. The created/edited

document/graphic is converted into PDL (Page Description Language), and directly printed out by the printer (703) or MFP (704 to 706) via the network (701), or printed by the printer (703) or MFP (704 to 706) via the server (702a).

5       The monochrome MFPs (704a, 704b, and 704c) can also read and print monochrome image data, and can also be used as simple low-resolution binary color scanners. The color MFPs (705 and 706) can read and print image data at high resolution and high grayscale quality. The color MFP can  
10 receive data directly from the network (701) and internally map the data into an output image, like the color MFP (705), or can receive and output via a dedicated cable (708) an output image mapped by a print controller (707), like the color MFP (706).

15       Various devices (703 to 706) including the MFPs have communication devices capable of exchanging information with the host (702) via the network (701), and can notify the host (702) of pieces of information and the states of the devices (703 to 706). The host (702) has utility  
20 software which runs in accordance with notified information, and can manage the devices (703 to 706).

Collators (709a and 709b) are connected to the network (701), and the host (702) can control the collators (709a and 709b) via the network (701) or directly control  
25 each collator by using a collator operation unit (not shown). For example, the user picks up print d sheets from the color MFP (706) and monochrome MFP (704b), and sets them

in the collator (709a). The collator then collates color and monochrome pages, and the user can obtain output results sorted in page order.

■(Structure of Color MFP)

5        Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing an example of the arrangement of the color MFP (705 or 706).

        A laser source (not shown) is ON/OFF-controlled by an image signal which is mapped inside the MFP (705) or by the print controller (707) and decomposed into Y, M, C, and  
10    K color components. The laser source is caused to output a laser beam corresponding to the image signal. The laser beam is reflected by a polygon mirror (913) to scan different photosensitive drums for respective color components. More specifically, the first laser beam scans  
15    a photosensitive drum (917) via mirrors (914, 915, and 916). The second laser beam scans a photosensitive drum (921) via mirrors (918, 919, and 920). The third laser beam scans a photosensitive drum (925) via mirrors (922, 923, and 924). The fourth laser beam scans a photosensitive drum (929) via  
20    mirrors (926, 927, and 928). As a result, an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image signal is formed on each photosensitive drum.

        The photosensitive drums (917, 921, 925, and 929) have corresponding developing units (930, 931, 932, and  
25    933), and electrostatic latent images on the photosensitive drums are visualized by color toners in the developing units. The color components of the image signal which forms

the electrostatic latent images and the colors of the developing agents of the developing units (930 to 933) are made to coincide with each other, thereby generating yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C), and black (K) toner images.

5       The color MFP comprises a plurality of sheet cassettes (Fig. 6 shows only the first and second sheet cassettes 934 and 935) and a manual feed tray (936). A printing sheet fed from either sheet cassette (934 or 935) or the feed tray (936) reaches a registration roller (937),  
10       and rotation of the photosensitive drums (917, 921, 925, and 929) and the feed timing are synchronized. Toner images in the four colors (Y, M, C, and K) formed on the photosensitive drums are sequentially transferred onto the printing sheet which is chucked and conveyed by a transfer  
15       belt (938).

      The printing sheet conveyed on the transfer belt (938) is separated at a separation portion (962). The toner is fixed onto the printing sheet by a fixing unit (940) via a convey belt (939), thus discharging the printing sheet  
20       outside the MFP.

■(Arrangement of Monochrome MFP)

      Fig. 7 is a sectional view showing an example of the arrangement of the monochrome MFP (704a, 704b, or 704c). Fig. 7 shows an example of the arrangement of the MFP (704a)  
25       in which a main body part a is equipped with a finishing device b. The arrangement of the main body part a also applies to the MFPs 704b and 704c.

Image data received as PDL (Printer (or Page) Description Language) by the MFP (704a) is used to modulate a laser beam. The laser beam is reflected by a polygon mirror (813) to scan a photosensitive drum (817) via mirrors (814, 815, and 816). A black developing unit (830) forms a toner image on the photosensitive drum (817) in accordance with the scanned laser beam.

Similar to the color MFP, the monochrome MFP (704) also comprises a plurality of sheet cassettes (first and second sheet cassettes 834 and 835) and a manual feed tray (836). A printing sheet fed from either sheet cassette (834 or 835) or the feed tray (836) reaches a registration roller (837), and the photosensitive drum (817) and the feed timing are synchronized. The black toner image formed on the photosensitive drum (817) is transferred onto the printing sheet conveyed by a transfer belt (838). The toner image is fixed onto the printing sheet by a fixing unit (840). The printing sheet discharged from the fixing unit (840) is temporarily guided down by a flapper (850), and after the trailing end of the printing sheet passes through the flapper (850), switched back and discharged. Accordingly, the printing sheet is discharged facedown. When an original is printed sequentially from the first page, printing sheets are sorted in a correct page order.

A printing sheet discharged from the main body part a of the MFP (704a) is supplied to the finish r part b. The finisher part comprises two delivery trays (sample tray 851

and stacking tray 852). The sample tray (851) and stacking tray (852) are switched for discharge in accordance with the type of job and the number of printing sheets to be discharged. When printing sheets are to be discharged onto  
5 the stacking tray (852), they can be stocked before discharge for each job and bound by a stapler (855) immediately before discharge. A Z-folding mechanism (854) for folding a sheet into a Z shape and a puncher (856) for punching printing sheets for filing are arranged up to the  
10 delivery trays (851 and 852), and perform corresponding processes in accordance with the type of job. A saddle stitcher (857) binds printing sheets at two central portions, pinches the center of the printing sheets between rollers, and folds them into two, thereby forming a booklet  
15 such as a magazine or brochure. The printing sheets bound by the saddle stitcher (857) are discharged onto a booklet tray (858).

An inserter (853) supplies a printing sheet set on a feed tray (860) to any discharge tray (851, 852, and 858)  
20 without feeding it to the printer. A printing sheet set on the inserter (853) can be inserted (separation) between printing sheets supplied to the finisher part. The feed tray (860) of the inserter (853) is set faceup by the user, and printing sheets are fed by a pickup roller (861)  
25 sequentially from the top. A printing sheet from the inserter (853) is directly conveyed to the delivery tray (851 or 852) and discharged facedown. When a printing sheet

is to be fed to the saddle stitcher (857), it is fed once to the puncher (856), then switched back, and fed, thereby aligning the face direction.

Although not shown, if necessary, the finisher part  
5 b can also be equipped with a binding function using glue for bookbinding and a trimming (cutting) function of aligning end faces on a bound side and opposite side after binding.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of the  
10 control arrangements of the host (702) and MFP (704 to 706) serving as a device. The host (702) and MFP (704 to 706) can communicate with each other via the network 701 and a connection unit 1020 (2020). The connection unit is a network interface when the network 701 is a computer network  
15 as shown in Fig. 5, and a serial or parallel interface for a local connection.

A memory unit 1030 (2030) comprises various memories, stores software and data executed by the connection unit 1020 (2020), and is also used as a work area for a control  
20 unit. Fig. 1 shows disk devices such as a RAM, ROM, and HDD, and an arbitrary memory commercially available as a memory such as an optical disk can be utilized.

A display unit 1040 of the host (702) is a display device such as a CRT monitor or LCD, and displays the GUI  
25 of an OS, application, or the like running on the host. An input unit 1070 is an input device for giving an instruction to the host (702) or inputting a character or the like, and



is comprised of a keyboard, mouse, track ball, and the like. A medium reading unit 1050 is a drive device corresponding to a so-called removable memory medium (flexible disk, memory card, or optical (magnetic) disk).

5       A printing unit 2040 in the MFP (704 to 706) is a print engine based on an arbitrary method such as electrophotography, inkjet method, or thermal transfer method. In general, a large-size MFP adopts an electrophotographic print engine.

10       A reading unit 2050 is a so-called scanner device which reads an original image and converts it into a digital signal. An operation unit 2060 has a key, button, display device, and the like, and functions as an MFP state display device and user interface.

15       The disk device such as an HDD which is included in the memory unit (1030) of the host (702) in Fig. 1 stores a software module which realizes control according to the present invention. When the host (702) is activated, the software module is loaded to the RAM of the memory unit  
20       (1030) and executed.

In the following description, of software modules which perform processes described in the flow charts of Figs. 32, 33, 34, and 35 to be described later, modules corresponding to the processes of Figs. 32, 33, and 34 are  
25       stored in the host (702), and a module corresponding to the process of Fig. 35 is stored in a device in Fig. 5.

The disk device of the memory unit (1030) of the host

(702) in Fig. 5 stores a plurality of printing files to be output in the system, and default value information of a printing attribute information table for each file in a format as shown in Fig. 19. The disk device also stores  
5 "cost" as information of the default value of a narrowdown item in the system.

As shown in Fig. 2, a software module and related data recorded on a recording medium (1060) such as an optical disk or magnetic disk can be acquired via the medium reading  
10 unit (1050) of the host (702), loaded to the RAM, and executed. Fig. 4 is a view showing the state of a module and related data which are recorded on the recording medium (1060) and implement the present invention. The module and related data can be loaded to the host via the medium reading  
15 unit (1050) in Fig. 2. When the recording medium (1060) is set in the medium reading unit (1050) of the host, the module and related data which implement the present invention are read out from the recording medium (1060), and loaded to the RAM of the memory unit (1030) of the host  
20 so as to run under the control of an OS and basic I/O (BIOS) program running in the host (702).

Fig. 3 shows a memory map when each software module is loaded to the RAM of the memory unit (1030) of the host so as to run. The module and related data which are recorded  
25 on the recording medium (1060) in Fig. 2 and implement control according to the present invention may be temporarily stored (installed) in the disk device of the

memory unit (1030) of the host, and a necessary module may be loaded from the disk device or the like to the RAM of the memory unit (1030) of the host in execution.

■(Process by Host 702)

5       The process flow of the host (702) serving as a printing control apparatus according to the present invention will be explained with reference to Figs. 32 to 34. Processes described in the flow charts are realized by executing a software module stored in a memory unit such  
10 as a ROM or disk device by a control unit (1010) in Fig. 1.

      If the user activates the host (702), the host (702) displays a printing file selection dialog as shown in Fig. 8 on the display unit (1040) (step S3201). In step S3202, the host (702) waits until the user selects one or a  
15 plurality of printing files in the printing file selection dialog of Fig. 8 by using the input unit (1070) having a keyboard, mouse, and the like.

      If a printing file is selected, the control unit (1010) displays a printing attribute setting dialog and  
20 layout preview dialog as shown in Figs. 9 and 11 on the display unit (1040) in Fig. 1 (step S3203).

      Fig. 9 shows printing attributes set in the printing file selected by the user for respective items. The control unit (1010) refers to the default value of a printing  
25 attribute information table as shown in Fig. 19 which is saved in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) in Fig. 1. Fig. 11 shows a preview of printing attributes concerning

printing contents and a set layout by referring to the printing file selected by the user and the printing attribute information table of Fig. 19. By displaying the layout preview of Fig. 11, the user can confirm how printing  
5 attributes concerning the layout set in the printing attribute setting window are reflected in printing. The user can easily grasp the layout of printing on the two sides of an A4 paper sheet from the printing attributes shown in Figs. 9 and 11.

10 The control unit (1010) determines whether any item has been set in the printing attribute setting window at a predetermined timing, e.g., in a predetermined cycle (step S3204).

If NO in step S3204, the process advances to step  
15 S3208, and the control unit (1010) determines whether an output form confirmation button 91 has been selected (step S3208). If YES in step S3208, the process advances to step S3209, and the control unit (1010) displays an output form preview dialog as shown in Fig. 15 on the display unit  
20 (1040) (step S3209). Fig. 15 shows a preview of printing attributes concerning the output form by referring to the printing file selected by the user in the printing file selection dialog and the printing attribute information table of Fig. 19. By referring to the output form preview  
25 dialog, the user can confirm how printing attributes set in the output form column of the printing attribute setting window in Fig. 9 are reflected in the printing result.

The control unit (1010) waits until the OK button is selected in the output form preview dialog (step S3210). If the OK button is selected, the process advances to step S3211, and the control unit (1010) cancels the output form  
5 preview dialog (step S3211).

The control unit (1010) determines whether a printing attribution setting completion button 93 in the printing attribute setting dialog has been selected with the input unit (1070) (step S3212). In this case, the control unit  
10 (1010) determines that the printing attribution setting completion button has not been selected. The process of the control unit (1010) then advances to step S3213. The control unit (1010) determines whether a cancel button 92 in the printing attribute setting dialog has been selected  
15 (step S3213). If YES in step S3213, the control unit (1010) ends the printing process; if NO, the process of the control unit (1010) returns to step S3204.

■(Preview Process Upon Designation of Staple)

A process when the user is detected in checking in  
20 step S3204 to have set the staple item from "no staple" to "staple" in the output form will be explained.

The control unit (1010) determines that a set item exists, and the process advances to step S3205. The control unit (1010) saves the set item information in the printing  
25 attribute information table of each file which is saved in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) and has a format as shown in Fig. 19 (step S3205). As a result, the "staple"

item of the printing attribute information table in Fig. 19 changes to "staple".

By referring to the printing attribute information table of Fig. 19, the control unit (1010) determines  
5 whether an item on the layout has been set (step S3206). The content (staple) saved in step S3205 is not an item on the layout but an item on the output form, and the control unit (1010) determines that no item on the layout has been selected. The process then advances to step S3208.

10 The control unit (1010) determines whether the output form confirmation button 91 has been selected in the printing attribute setting dialog (step S3208). If the output form confirmation button has been selected, the process advances to step S3209, and the control unit (1010)  
15 displays an output form preview dialog as shown in Fig. 16 on the display unit (1040). Fig. 16 shows a preview of the output form which reflects the staple item "staple" of the printing attribute information table saved in step S3205. Since the preview which immediately reflects a change of  
20 the printing attribute is displayed, the user can easily grasp how the setting change is reflected in the output form. Processes in steps S3210 to S3213 have been described above.

■(Preview Process Upon Designation of Bookbinding)

25 A process when the user is detected in checking in step S3204 to have set the bookbinding item from "no bind" to "bind" in the output form will be explained.

The control unit (1010) determines that an arbitrary item has been set, and the process advances to step S3205. The control unit (1010) saves the set item information in the above-mentioned printing attribute information table  
5 (step S3205). As a result, the "bookbinding" item of the printing attribute information table changes to "bind".

By referring to the printing attribute information table, the control unit (1010) determines whether an item on the layout has been selected in step S3205 (step S3206).  
10 The content (bookbinding) saved in step S3205 is an item on the layout, and the process of the control unit (1010) advances to step S3207. In order to update the display contents, the control unit (1010) displays a layout preview dialog as shown in Fig. 12 on the display unit (1040) by  
15 referring to the printing attribute information table of Fig. 19 (step S3207).

As shown in Fig. 12, the layout preview dialog immediately reflects a setting change, and the user can easily confirm how the bookbinding item set in Fig. 9 is  
20 reflected in the layout. The process of the control unit (1010) then advances to step S3208.

If the output form confirmation button 91 of the printing attribute setting dialog has been selected in step S3208, the control unit (1010) displays an output form  
25 preview dialog as shown in Fig. 17 in step S3209. Fig. 17 shows a preview of the output form which reflects the bookbinding item "bind" of the printing attribute

information table saved in step S3205. Since the previ w  
which immediately reflects a change of the printing  
attribute is displayed, the user can easily grasp how the  
setting change is reflected in the output form. Processes  
5 in steps S3210 to S3213 have been described above.

■(Preview Process Upon Designation of Insert)

A process when the user is detected in checking in  
step S3204 to have set the insert item from "no insert" to  
"insert" in the output form will be explained.

10 The insert (cover insert) function is to insert an  
arbitrary paper sheet into an arbitrary portion of output  
pages. The insert function includes a cover insert  
function of inserting a cover at the start of output pages,  
a slip sheet function of inserting a blank sheet into an  
15 arbitrary page of output pages, and a tab sheet function  
of inserting a tab sheet into an arbitrary page of output  
pages.

In step S3205, the control unit (1010) saves the set  
item information in the printing attribute information  
20 table of each file. Consequently, the "insert" item of the  
printing attribute information table in Fig. 19 changes to  
"insert". By referring to the printing attribute  
information table, the control unit (1010) determines  
whether the information content (insert) saved in step  
25 S3205 is an item on the layout (step S3206). The content  
saved in step S3205 is an item on the layout, and the process  
advances to step S3207. The control unit (1010) displays



a layout preview dialog as shown in Fig. 14 on the display unit (1040) by referring to the printing attribute information table.

Fig. 14 shows a preview of printing attributes  
5 concerning the layout by referring to the printing attribute information table saved in step S3205. A menu 141 for selecting the insert function is displayed at the upper right portion of the dialog in response to setting the insert function to "insert". If the user sets "cover  
10 printing" as the insert function from the menu 141, the control unit (1010) displays a layout preview including a cover, as shown in Fig. 14. By referring to the layout preview dialog, the user can confirm how the insert item set in Fig. 9 is reflected in the layout. The process of  
15 the control unit (1010) then advances to step S3208.

The control unit (1010) determines whether the output form confirmation button 91 has been selected in the printing attribute setting dialog (step S3208). In this case, the output form confirmation button 91 has not been  
20 selected. Hence, the process advances to step S3212 to perform the above-described process.

■(Preview Process Upon Designation of Insert)

The process when only one item is set has been described. A process when it is detected in checking in  
25 step S3204 that two A4 and A3 original sheet sizes and two A4 and A3 output sheet sizes are set as layout items, and bookbinding, Z-folding, and cutting are set as output form

items will be explained.

Z-folding is a function of, after delivering a large-size paper sheet such as an A3 paper sheet, folding it into 1/2 or 1/4 along the longitudinal side into a Z shape when viewed from the top of the folded sheet. Cutting is a function of cutting an unbound side (for three-side cutting, upper side, right side in left opening, and lower side) with a guillotine upon bookbinding, thereby aligning the page size.

10 In step S3204, the control unit (1010) detects that the original size item and output size item in the layout have been set from "A4" to "A4 + A3", the bookbinding item in the output form has been set from "no bind" to "bind", the Z-folding item has been set from "no Z-fold" to "Z-fold", and the cutting item has been set from "no cut" to "cut". The printing attribute setting dialog upon these settings changes as shown in Fig. 10. The control unit (1010) determines that arbitrary items have been set, and the process advances to step S3205.

20 The control unit (1010) saves the set item information in the printing attribute information table (step S3205). Consequently, the contents of the printing attribute information table change as shown in Fig. 20. By referring to the printing attribute information table shown in Fig. 20, the control unit (1010) determines whether the information contents saved in step S3205 are items on the layout (step S3206). The contents saved in step S3205 are

items on the layout, and the control unit (1010) determines that the items on the layout have been selected. In order to update the display contents, the control unit (1010) displays a layout preview dialog as shown in Fig. 13 on the display unit (1040) by referring to the printing attribute information table of Fig. 20.

Fig. 13 shows a preview of printing attributes concerning the layout by referring to the printing attribute information table saved in step S3205. By referring to the layout preview dialog, the user can confirm how the original sheet size item at which A4 and A3 are set is reflected in the layout. The process of the control unit (1010) advances to step S3208.

The control unit (1010) determines whether the output form confirmation button 91 has been selected in the printing attribute setting dialog of Fig. 10 (step S3208). If the output form confirmation button 91 has been selected, the process advances to step S3209, and the control unit (1010) displays an output form preview dialog as shown in Fig. 18 on the display unit (1040).

Fig. 18 shows a preview of the output form which reflects the bookbinding item "bind" and the Z-folding item "Z-fold" in the printing attribute information table saved in step S3205. Since the output form preview dialog quickly reflects detailed user changes, the user can easily grasp the changed contents.

The control unit (1010) determines whether the OK

button has been selected in the output form preview dialog (step S3210). If the OK button is selected, the process advances to step S3211, and the control unit (1010) cancels the output form preview dialog.

5           The control unit (1010) determines whether the printing attribution setting completion button 93 has been selected in the attribute setting dialog shown in Fig. 10 (step S3212). In this case, the control unit (1010) determines that the printing attribution setting  
10 completion button has been selected. The process of the control unit (1010) then advances to step S3303 (Fig. 33).

■(Collection of Device Information)

          After printing attributes are set, the control unit (1010) acquires address information of an available device  
15 via the connection unit (1020) by a method of, e.g., broadcasting an inquiry command to the network 701 (Fig. 5). The acquired address information is saved in a device information table in the RAM of the memory unit (1030) in a format as shown in Fig. 21 (step S3301).

20           The control unit (1010) communicates with each device by using the acquired address information, and acquires performance information of each device. More specifically, a control command for acquiring performance information (e.g., monochrome/color, engine speed,  
25 double-sided/bookbinding/presence or absence of staple function/cost) saved in the ROM of the memory unit (2030) of the device is transferred to a control unit (2010) of

the printer via the connection unit (1020) of the host and the connection unit (2020) of the device in Fig. 1.

The acquired performance information of each device is saved in the device information table in the RAM of the memory unit (1030) in a format as shown in Fig. 22 (step S3302). At this time, if the performance information of each device does not contain cost information (e.g., process cost (color/monochrome) per page, and the cost of an additional process such as staple and bookbinding), predetermined cost information is added for each model. The cost information can be stored in, e.g., the disk device. Alternatively, the user may edit the cost information. Information on the installation place of the device can also be added to the device information table. The installation place information may also be stored in, e.g., the disk device. The control unit (1010) acquires the set printing attribute information by referring to the printing attribute information table in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3303).

#### 20 ■ (Device Narrowing Process)

The control unit (1010) acquires "cost" information as the default value of the narrowdown item in the system by referring to the disk device of the memory unit (1030) of the host. Based on this narrowdown item, the control unit (1010) creates an adaptive environment table as shown in Fig. 25 from the device information table and printing attribute information table acquired in advance, and saves

the adaptive environment table in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3304).

More specifically, the control unit (1010) extracts device combinations capable of executing a printing process from various conditions contained in the printing attribute table and the contents of the device information table, and sorts the extracted combinations by the narrowdown item. In this example, the narrowdown item is "cost", and the total cost is calculated for each device combination (environment) from the process of each device during the printing process and its cost information. Device combinations are aligned in order from a device combination having the lowest total cost, and an adaptive environment table in which each device performance is written in a "performance" column is created.

For example, cost information of "Dev-A" is acquired as performance information of Fig. 22 by a control command. The acquired cost is a cost per sheet, and "Dev-A" costs ¥6 per sheet in this case. This information is added to performance information. In this case, "Dev-B" costs ¥8; "Dev-C", ¥9; "Dev-D", ¥5; "Dev-E", ¥4; "Dev-F", ¥0.5; "Dev-G", ¥10; "Dev-X", ¥1; and "Dev-Y", ¥0.2. Since bookbinding is designated as shown in Fig. 20, "Dev-C", "Dev-D", "Dev-F", and the like are necessary to realize this function. Since cutting is designated, "Dev-G" and "Dev-X" are necessary. In order to realize the designated functions, these devices are combined to determine devices

such as "Dev-E" + "Dev-F" + "Dev-X" + "Dev-Y". The cost in the use of devices in a plurality of combinations is calculated from the above-described performance information. A combination "environment-01" in Fig. 25 costs "¥5.7". The cost is calculated for each combination, and environments are aligned from "environment-01" in order from lower cost.

At this time, if color or color & monochrome printing is designated in the printing information table, the contents of a printing file to be printed are checked to detect whether the file contains a monochrome page (printing file contains character information and image information for each page, and contains color information for each information. For example, for a PS (PostScript) file, color information is added to a description representing a character or the like. Whether a character or image having color information other than color information representing "black" or "white" exists in a page is determined for each page, and if so, the target page can be determined as a color page; otherwise, as a monochrome page). If a monochrome page exists, devices are narrowed down and the cost is calculated on the assumption that a monochrome page is output by a monochrome device and a color page is output by a color device, thereby creating an adaptive environment table.

When "place" is selected as a narrowdown item, an adaptive environment table in which environments are

aligned from an environment containing many devices near the host is created. Narrowing based on the place can be executed by an arbitrary method. For example, as information on the installation place, places where the host and devices in the system are installed are divided into a plurality of regions, and numbers representing setting regions are adopted. In this case, device combinations can be aligned from a device combination containing many devices having the same region number as that of the host.

The control unit (1010) displays an adaptive environment list dialog as shown in Fig. 23 on the display unit (1040) by referring to the adaptive environment table as shown in Fig. 25 that is saved in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3305). The adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 23 exhibits device combinations available for executing a layout and output process set by the user on the basis of "cost" which is the default value of the narrowdown item in the system. More specifically, "environment-01" is the most suitable for cost-preferential printing in the output form as shown in Fig. 18 with the printing attributes shown in Fig. 10, and "environment-10" is the least suitable.

The control unit (1010) determines whether the narrowdown item has been changed in the adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 23 (step S3306). If the user selects a narrowdown item selection button 231 to



change the narrowdown item from the default value "cost" to "speed", the control unit (1010) saves the changed narrowdown item information in the RAM of the memory unit (1030) in step S3707, and returns to step S3304.

5           By referring to the disk device of the memory unit (1030) of the host, the control unit (1010) acquires "speed" information as the current value of the narrowdown item in the system. Based on this narrowdown item, the control unit (1010) creates an adaptive environment table in the data  
10       format as shown in Fig. 25 from the device information table and printing attribute information table acquired in advance, and saves the adaptive environment table in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3304). The control unit (1010) displays an adaptive environment list  
15       dialog as shown in Fig. 24 on the display unit (1040) by referring to the adaptive environment table in the data format as shown in Fig. 25 that is saved in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3305).

          The adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 24  
20       exhibits device combinations available for executing a layout and output process set by the user on the basis of "speed " which is the current value of the narrowdown item in the system. More specifically, "environment-03" is the most suitable for speed-preferential printing in the output  
25       form as shown in Fig. 18 with the printing attributes shown in Fig. 10, and " nvironment-10" is the least suitable.

          The control unit (1010) determines whether the

narrowdown item has been changed in the adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 24 (step S3306). If the user changes the narrowdown item from "speed" to "cost", the control unit (1010) generates the adaptive environment  
5 list dialog shown in Fig. 23, and displays it on the display unit (1040) (step S3305). Also if the narrowdown item is changed to "image quality" or "place", the control unit (1010) similarly generates an adaptive environment list dialog from the device information table and printing  
10 attribute information table, and displays the generated dialog.

■(Process Flow Generation Process)

If no narrowdown item has been changed in step S3306, the control unit (1010) determines which of environments  
15 in the list display has been selected in the adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 23 (step S3308). If no environment has been selected, the process returns to step S3306. If the user selects "environment-10" in the adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 23, the process  
20 advances to step S3309.

In step S3309, the control unit (1010) determines whether a detail button 232 in the adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 23 has been selected. If the user selects the "detail button" in the adaptive environment list dialog  
25 of Fig. 23, the process advances to step S3310.

By referring to the disk device of the memory unit (1030), the control unit (1010) acquir s information on the

printing attribute information table in the state of Fig. 20 and the adaptive environment table in the state of Fig. 25. The control unit (1010) creates a process flow table in a data format as shown in Fig. 26 for

5 "environment-10", and saves the process flow table in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3310). The control unit (1010) displays on the display unit (1040) a process flow dialog (Fig. 28) corresponding to the process flow stored in the flow table (step S3311).

10 Data necessary to generate a process flow table in step S3310, i.e., a message representing a procedure may be given to each device and acquired in response to selection of the "detail" button. Alternatively, messages may be registered in advance in the host or combined.

15 For example, a device-dependent message may be given to each device, and a device-independent message such as a procedure of moving a printed material output from a given device to another device or a message about a standard process procedure may be registered in the host.

20 A device-dependent message can also be registered in the host. However, maintenance such as support for a new model becomes cumbersome, and thus a device-dependent procedure message is preferably given to each device.

Messages representing procedures are prepared in

25 steps processible by each device, such as "preparation step", "printing process step", and "bookbinding step". One or more messages are registered in time series for each

step. As for a step having various types, such as a printing process step, the step can be further subdivided into "printing process step (color)", "printing process step (monochrome)", and "printing process step (double-sided)".

5       The control unit (1010) acquires the messages of steps from devices used in an environment selected in the adaptive environment list dialog, and then determines which step is assigned to each device, from information of the printing attribute information table. The control unit  
10 (1010) creates a process flow table by using the messages of process procedures corresponding to steps.

For example, when a color & monochrome job is to be printed by printing a monochrome page by a monochrome printing device and a color page by a color printing device  
15 (for example, cost priority is designated in color printing or color & monochrome printing), not only device names but also page numbers subjected to printing by each printing device are contained in a message. This eliminates the need for dividing a printing file into a file of color pages and  
20 a file of monochrome pages by the user. The user only instructs each printing device of page numbers subjected to printing, improving the operability.

At this time, a process flow is generated in accordance with a predetermined description rule such that  
25 the start and end of a process are described subsequent to "VV", the message of each procedure is enclosed between square brackets ("[]"), and "/" is used as a separator

between procedures.

The control unit (1010) interprets the description rule to generate a process flow dialog.

In this way, the user can confirm a work procedure  
5 in the process flow dialog before the start of an actual  
printing process, and can efficiently perform work. As  
shown in Fig. 28, a monochrome device (Dev-D) and color  
device (Dev-B) operate parallel at the start of work, and  
their outputs are collected to perform work such as mixed  
10 bookbinding at an arbitrary timing. In this case, the user  
can easily grasp the work procedures. The user can return  
to setting work in terms of the process procedures, and  
change the settings of the layout and output process.

The control unit (1010) determines whether the OK  
15 button has been selected in Fig. 28 (step S3312). If NO  
in step S3312, the process of the control unit (1010)  
returns to step S3312; if YES, to step S3313. The control  
unit (1010) cancels the process flow dialog as shown in  
Fig. 28 from the display unit (1040) (step S3313), and  
20 advances to step S3314.

In step S3314, the control unit (1010) determines  
whether an environment setting completion button 234 has  
been selected in the adaptive environment list dialog of  
Fig. 23 (step S3314). If NO in step S3314, the process  
25 advances to step S3315 to determine whether a cancel button  
233 has been selected.

If YES in step S3315, the control unit (1010) cancels

the adaptive environment list dialog as shown in Fig. 23 from the display unit (1040) (step S3316), and returns to step S3204. If NO in step S3315, the process returns to step S3306.

5           Figs. 26 and 27 are views showing a process flow table and process flow dialog generated in steps S3310 and S3311 when "environment-01" and "detail button" are selected in the adaptive environment list dialog shown in Fig. 23.

          If the OK button is selected in step S3312, the control  
10       unit (1010) cancels the process flow dialog, and advances to step S3314. If the environment setting completion button 234 in the adaptive environment list dialog of Fig. 23 has been selected in step S3314, the process advances to step S3401 (Fig. 34).

15           In step S3401, the control unit (1010) determines that work corresponding to a "preparation" process in the process flow dialog displayed in step S3311 has already ended, and displays a process flow status dialog as shown in Fig. 29 on the display unit (1040). Of steps included  
20       in the process flow status dialog, a process to be first executed by the user is emphatically displayed. As the emphatic display method, various methods are available such that the color of only the step is changed, the step is displayed large or bold, or the step is flickered. In this  
25       case, the step is flickered. In Fig. 29, a portion "click the 'printing start' button in the process flow status dialog" is flickered to notify the user of the current

process status and urge the user to perform the next work.

In step S3402, the control unit (1010) determines whether the printing start button in the process flow dialog of Fig. 29 has been selected. If a printing start button  
5 291 has not been selected, the control unit (1010) determines in step S3403 whether a cancel button 292 has been selected. If YES in step S3403, the control unit (1010) cancels the process flow status dialog of Fig. 29 from the display unit (1040) (step S3404), and returns to  
10 step S3304 (Fig. 33) to display the adaptive environment list dialog. If NO in step S3403, the process returns to step S3402.

If YES in step S3402, the control unit (1010) starts a printing process (step S3405). The control unit (1010)  
15 creates printing data to be transmitted to a device by referring to a printing file saved in the disk device of the memory unit (1030), and saves the printing data in the disk device of the memory unit (1030) (step S3406). The control unit (1010) acquires the network address of the host  
20 from the running system (OS), and saves the acquired address as event notification destination address information in the RAM of the memory unit (1030) (step S3407).

The event notification destination address information is used when the device sends the progress of  
25 a process as an event. The control unit (1010) adds the event notification destination address information to printing data saved in the disk device of the memory unit

(1030) (step S3408), and transmits the printing data to the device (step S3409). In step S3410, the control unit (1010) waits for reception of a job process end event from the device.

5           If a job end event is transmitted by a device process to be described later and reception of the job end event is detected, the process of the control unit (1010) advances to step S3411. The control unit (1010) analyzes the content of the received job process end event (step S3411), and  
10 determines whether all print processes have ended (step S3412). If YES in step S3412, the output process ends.

          If the control unit (1010) has received a job end event representing the end of a job other than the end of a print process, it updates a step of emphatically displaying the  
15 process flow status dialog in accordance with the analysis result in step S3411 (step S3413), and returns to step S3410.

          Every time events are received from one or a plurality of devices, the control unit (1010) repetitively executes  
20 steps S3410 to S3413. The emphatic display portion of a process performed by the device or a process to be performed by the user sequentially moves in the process flow status dialog. Fig. 30 shows a state in which the process has proceeded from the state of Fig. 29 and the emphatic display  
25 portion has moved. In this manner, an event is received from a device, and the information is reflected in the process flow status dialog. The user can recognize the



process status in real time.

In Fig. 34, for descriptive convenience, printing data is transmitted only once. A case wherein printing data is transmitted to a plurality of devices or a plurality of  
5 number of times can also be coped with by sequentially performing processes in accordance with the process flow such that printing data is generated and transmitted in accordance with the reception result of a job end event.

■(Device Process)

10 A device process according to the embodiment will be explained with reference to the flow chart shown in Fig. 35. The process described in this flow chart is realized when the control unit (2010) of the device in Fig. 1 including a CPU (not shown) and the like executes a software module  
15 stored in a memory device such as a ROM or disk device.

The control unit (2010: Fig. 1) of the device determines whether printing data has been received (step S3501). If NO in step S3501, the control unit (2010) determines in step S3504 whether it has received an inquiry.  
20 For example, if the host inquires the performance of the device in step S3302 in the above-described host process, this inquiry is detected in this step.

If YES in step S3504, the control unit (2010) of the device analyzes the received control data and processes a  
25 content to the inquiry in step S3505. If the inquiry content is a performance information inquiry, the control unit (2010) of the device transmits, to the host,

performance information saved in the ROM of the memory unit (2030) of the device as a reply to the inquiry (step S3506).

If NO in step S3504, the control unit (2010) of the device determines whether an unprocessed job which should  
5 be processed exists (step S3507). If printing data has not been saved in the disk device of the memory unit (2030) of the device, the control unit (2010) of the device determines that a job to be processed does not exist, and advances to step S3509. In step S3509, the control unit (2010)  
10 determines whether the job process has ended. If a job is not performed or is in progress, the control unit (2010) returns to step S3501.

If YES in step S3501, the control unit (2010) of the device temporarily saves the received printing data in the  
15 disk device of the memory unit (2030) of the device (step S3502). The control unit (2010) analyzes the temporarily saved printing data, and saves an event notification destination address in the disk device of the memory unit (2030) of the device in the form of an event notification  
20 destination address table as shown in Fig. 31 (step S3503).

Processes in step S3504 and subsequent steps are executed in the above-described manner, and the printing data is detected in step S3507 as a job to be processed. In step S3508, the control unit (2010) outputs the printing  
25 data. The end of the output process is detected in step S3509, and in step S3510, the control unit (2010) of the device acquires an event notification destination address

by referring to the event notification destination address table saved in the disk device of the memory unit (2030) of the device (step S3510). The control unit (2010) then transmits a job process end event to the host at the event  
5 notification destination address (step S3511).

According to the embodiment, a print process desired by the user and an optimal device combination corresponding to a preferential condition are presented, and actual process procedures are visually provided. Even an  
10 inexperienced user can reliably execute efficient printing work.

Particularly, checking or replenishment of the expandable is prompted as a preparation process before execution of printing. This embodiment can suppress  
15 occurrence of a situation in which an expandable runs short immediately after the start of a printing process, and settings are done again or the process suspends.

Since a flow in which a condition such as cost or speed has temporarily been selected can be canceled, the user can  
20 freely find out a printing method optimal for the user depending on the time, distance, process time, or the like.

Individual process methods for a plurality of devices which appear in the process flow are also displayed, and a desired final output form can be obtained without checking  
25 the detailed operation method of each device.

As has been described in detail above, the present invention visually provides a device combination and its

process procedures for efficiently performing a printing process desired by the user. Even an inexperienced operator can efficiently perform work in accordance with the process procedures.

5       A step to be done is emphatically displayed, and a procedure to be performed next is also emphatically displayed every time the step ends. The operator can clearly know the current procedure and a process to be performed next. Even in a process using a plurality of  
10       printers, a reliable bookbinding process can be achieved without failing to pick up a page necessary for bookbinding from a printer. Even an inexperienced user can efficiently execute a complicated process.

      According to the present invention, a candidate is  
15       automatically selected from a plurality of output destinations from printing process contents desired by the user. The user can obtain an appropriate candidate with high operability only by assigning priority to a given condition without knowing detailed specifications of an  
20       output device.

      When a plurality of candidates exist, the contents are displayed, and the user can select a candidate under a condition other than a printing process (for example, select a printing device at a close place from output  
25       candidates with cost priority), further improving the operability.

      If information on an output destination is obtained

in advance, a search process can be executed within a shorter time than in a case wherein information is collected upon reception of a printing instruction.

[Other Embodiment]

5       The above embodiment has described only the use of an MFP as a device. The present invention can also be applied to a plotter, copying apparatus, FAX, or the like. Examples described in the above embodiment can also be replaced with the following examples.

10       The above embodiment has described only a host constituted by one device. The same function as the host of the present invention may be realized by a system constituted by a plurality of devices.

15       The present invention also includes a case wherein the same function is achieved when a software program (program corresponding to each flow chart) which realizes the functions of the above embodiment is supplied directly from a recording medium or via wire/wireless communication to a system or apparatus having a computer capable of executing  
20   the program, and the computer of the system or apparatus executes the supplied program.

25       The present invention is therefore realized by program codes which are supplied and installed in the computer in order to realize the functional process of the present invention by the computer. That is, the present invention includes a computer program for realizing the functional process of the present invention.

In this case, the present invention can take any program form such as an object code, a program executed by an interpreter, or script data supplied to an OS as long as a program function is attained.

5           A recording medium for supplying the program includes a magnetic recording medium (e.g., flexible disk, hard disk, or magnetic tape), an optical/magneto optical storage medium (MO, CD-ROM, CD-R, CD-RW, DVD-ROM, DVD-R, or DVD-RW), and a nonvolatile semiconductor memory.

10           As a program supply method using wire/wireless communication, a computer program itself for realizing the present invention in the server of a computer network, or a data file (program data file) which provides a computer program for realizing the present invention in a client  
15 computer, such as a compressed file containing an automatic install function is stored, and a connected client computer is caused to download the program data file. In this case, the program data file can also be divided into a plurality of segment files to set them in different servers.

20           In other words, the present invention also includes a server apparatus which causes a plurality of users to download the program data file for realizing the functional process of the present invention in a computer.

          The program of the present invention can be encrypted,  
25 stored in a storage medium such as a CD-ROM, and distributed to the user. A user who satisfies predetermined conditions is caused to download decryption key information from a

homepage via th Internet. The user executes the encrypted program by using the key information, and installs the program in the computer.

5 The functions of the above embodiment are realized when the computer executes the readout program. Also, the functions of the above embodiment are realized when an OS or the like running on the computer performs some or all of actual processes on the basis of the instructions of the program.

10 The functions of the above embodiment are also realized when the program read out from the recording medium is written in the memory of a function expansion board inserted into the computer or the memory of a function expansion unit connected to the computer, the CPU of the  
15 function expansion board or function expansion unit performs some or all of actual processes on the basis of the instructions of the program.

20 As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.